

THAT LARD BILL.

The Row It Caused in the House Almost Resulting in a Fight—Fight on the Floor.

Disgraceful Language and Insulting Epithets Used by Persons Supposed to be Gentlemen.

"LIAR,"—"D—D LIAR."

(N. Y. Sun's report.)

The compound lard bill, so-called, is quite similar in its provisions to the law placing an internal revenue tax on oleomargarine, and its advocates are influenced by quite similar motives of doing something to tickle the cookies of the honest farmer's heart. The bill seeks to make manufacturers of lard change their present brands to compound lard, and places on the business burdensome regulations and internal revenue taxation, which, the manufacturers of pure lard say, will drive them from the field. The bill is aimed more particularly at lard-compound which contains cotton-seed oil, which has grown rapidly in public estimation of late years, and has threatened to force packers of lard out of the market. The present bill, called the Conger bill, because its author is Representative Conger, of Iowa, is the latest development of the Dawes bill, which began its career in congress three years ago, when introduced by Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts. The originators of the bill were John P. Squire & Co., of Boston, the largest pork packers and lard makers in the East.

A strong lobby has been maintained here during these three years in control of Mr. Kimball, Squire's brother-in-law, and numerous hearings, both public and private, have been held by the agricultural committees of both the senate and the house. Several reports have also been made for and against the bill, but it has never before been brought to a vote in either house.

The objects of the proposed legislation, as stated by Representative Briggs, who is in charge of the bill in the house and who reported it from the committee on agriculture, are, in addition to obtaining revenue: First, to compel the branding of mixtures composed of ingredients other than lard, but made in the semblance of and sold as lard, so that consumers may be advised of the nature of the article they purchase; second, to relieve the manufacturers of pure lard of the unfair competition of an imitation article made of cheaper ingredients and sold at a lower price; third, to relieve, to some extent, the existing depression in the farming industry caused in part by the displacement of a large and increasing amount of the pure lard of the hog by a spurious article put on the market under name and brand of the genuine article.

Representative Wilson, of Kentucky, a member of the agricultural committee, who had the temerity to make an elaborate minority report upon the bill, presents a very able argument against its passage.

FROM NEXT DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

"I make no pretensions to greatness as a legislator," began Mr. Cannon, "but my young friend from New Jersey is a great legislator. In my experience with him in this house I have noticed one thing about him. He abounds in wind, and under pressure it goes out."

Instantly the house was in wild confusion. There was a storm of laughter on the republican side. Staid old statesmen shook their sides and clapped each other on the shoulder in glee. On the democratic side a half-dozen members were on their feet, endeavoring to secure recognition from the chair. Among them was Mr. Enlow, of Tennessee. Amid the laughter of the republicans, and while Mr. Enlow was clamoring for recognition, Mr. Cannon, of Kentucky, shouted that the ladies in the galleries should be invited to retire. Other members made the same suggestion. Mr. McAdoo's voice rose above the din, saying to Cannon: "If you can afford to let that go on the record as a specimen of your stable jockey wit, I can afford to leave it there. I have no objection to your making it a record of blackguardism with you. You ought to argue with a stable jockey. That is your size."

By this time some of the republicans had perceived that Mr. Cannon's remark was not as funny as they had at first thought it, and several of them suggested to Cannon that he withdraw it. "If the gentleman is annoyed by what I have said," Cannon exclaimed, "I will withdraw the remark."

A semblance of order being restored, the speaker recognized Mr. Enlow, who demanded that Mr. Cannon's words be taken down under the rules. Speaker Reed hesitated. He tried to convince Enlow that he had not made his point in time under the rules. Other business had intervened. "But I was on my feet asking the recognition of the chair. I ought not to effort to obtain that recognition."

The speaker was in a quandary. If the rule was applied, no one was more cautious than he that the result would be unpleasant for the offending members. The offensive words would be entered upon the journal, and handed down to posterity. But Mr. Reed was equal to the emergency. He ruled that Mr. Enlow had not taken his point in order in time under the rules, knowing that an appeal from the decision of the chair would be sustained.

But more trouble and more disgrace for the house of representatives was in store. While the roll was being called on sustaining the decision of the Chair, Mr. Mason walked down the aisle and took a seat near Mr. Cannon. Mr. Mason had seated his wife in the gallery, and he was indignant that Mr. Cannon should have used such language in her presence and in the presence of other ladies. "Cannon," he exclaimed, "that was not fit language to use in the house with ladies sitting in the gallery. If members of your family instead of mine had been in the gallery you would not have said what you did."

"You are a damned liar," responded Cannon.

"And you," Mason retorted, "are not only a liar but a dirty tramp, and loofer or you would not have used such language in public."

Several members stepped between Cannon and Mason and tried to avert what might have been a serious personal altercation.

But another quarrel was brewing. Within the sound of the voices of Mason and Cannon sat three men in a row. They were Wilson of Washington, Lehlbach, of New Jersey, and Beckwith, also of New Jersey, and all republicans. Lehlbach began a conversation about the merits of the controversy which they had just overheard between the statesmen from Illinois. Wilson remarked that in his judgment Cannon was all right, whereupon Beckwith said his name had been included in the "black list" contained in Cannon's preamble, and he thought it a dirty piece of business.

"You ought to be happy to get your name in the Record once in a while," said

Wilson. "This is the first time I have seen it printed for some weeks."

"I have been here as much as you have," retorted Beckwith.

"You are a liar," said Wilson.

"And you are a lying liar," exclaimed Beckwith.

In a twinkling both Beckwith and Wilson were on their feet. The latter has a reputation as a fighter, and he justified it by getting in the first blow. Reaching over Mr. Lehlbach, he planted a light one on the breast of his antagonist, and Mr. Beckwith endeavored to counter, but was prevented by the interposition of Lehlbach.

A hundred members sprang to their feet and the house was in an uproar. Gov. Gear, of Iowa, was sitting directly behind Beckwith writing letters, and he seized the New Jersey member and held him. Then Mr. Williams, of Ohio, a large man with a smooth face, rushed up and caught Beckwith by the shoulder and yanked him nearly off his feet by endeavoring to thrust the belligerent into his seat. The contents of his safe, it is thought, Beckwith, not knowing but that a new enemy had entered the ring, turned on Williams and would have hit him in the face but for the efforts of Gen. Gear to prevent him. Williams explained that his only desire was to avert the trouble on the floor, and that he would have seized the other man if he could have reached him.

ROBERT AN L. & N. TRAIN.

Highwaymen Hold up the Train and Rob the Express Messenger.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 3.—(Special.)—The Louisville & Nashville Cannon Ball train, north-bound, was held up near Pensacola Junction, forty miles above Mobile, by robbers, who entered the express car and compelled the messenger to turn over the contents of his safe. It is not known at this time the extent of the robbery. After having secured the valuables the robbers escaped to the woods.

The first news of the robbery received in Mobile by the railway officials was very meagre. The train was held up about half a mile above Plantation Junction and the people there knew very little of what occurred, for the train was delayed seven minutes only and there was not much chance of learning what had occurred.

LATER.—A party has left Flomaton, and another posse has left Mobile in pursuit of the robbers. Some surprise is expressed here that the robbers selected this particular train, as it is well known that the other trains carry the most of the express money. No. 6, the robbed train, carrying very little at any time and a small amount on this occasion. It is said Rube Burrows was recently seen in Florida, and there is a possibility that he is connected with the gang of his going at Flomaton and joined them there to superintend the proper conduct of affairs, but this robbery looks more like the work of the celebrated Captain Buncer.

Careful examination by express officials shows that only a portion of the packages in the express safe in the car which was robbed on the Louisville & Nashville this morning was taken and the loss is not over \$200.

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Resolutions Adopted—To Meet Somewhere in Missouri Next Year.

At the third and last day's session of the Farmers' National Congress at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Thursday a vote was taken to select the State in which the next meeting should be held. Of all the States but three were named. The result of the vote was: Colorado, 48; Illinois, 74; Missouri, 138. It was decided to allow the Missouri delegation to select its own city, the promise being that it would be St. Louis or Kansas City. The date was fixed as the second Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1891.

The result of the Farmers' Congress embodies itself in the work of the committee on resolutions. This committee has held long sessions, and the discussions were earnest, calm and dignified. From the first vote it was evident that the committee was divided on the strict lines of the two systems of political economy now being discussed at all the political meetings in this country. One part believed in the republican system. The other believed in the democratic system, and that the remedies were a greater volume of the circulating medium and a great reform in the tariff.

A great many resolutions were acted upon, some of them of a very radical character, but the following are the only ones which received the approval of the committee:

"Resolved, That we demand of Congress most liberal appropriations for the improvement of the waterways of the country, and that the means of improvement be instead of sources of destruction to large sections of our country, useful as great national highways for commerce and trade. We demand the unlimited coinage of silver, the abolition of the national banking laws, the refusal of our national government to extend the charters of national banks now in existence, and the issuance of full legal tender treasury notes, in lieu of national bank notes, in sufficient volume to meet the business demands of the country and the constantly increasing demand of trade."

"Resolved, That we are in favor of a constitutional amendment making United States Senators elective by the people. We believe that the farmer is paying more than his just proportion of taxes; therefore we favor a graduated income tax law, to the end that the incomes of the wealthy may bear their share of governmental support."

"Resolved, That this Congress secure the amendment of the patent laws so that the exclusive use of an invention be limited to ten years."

"Resolved, That at the Columbian exposition to be held at Chicago in 1893, the agricultural and horticultural interests should be most prominently and grandly represented and to that end it is recommended that the various state legislatures make liberal appropriations for the credit exhibition of the agricultural and horticultural resources and possibilities of their respective states."

The delegates go on an excursion to Denver and vicinity to-day.

A Hint to Our Republicans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—Congressman Bailey Browne of Virginia, who yesterday renounced at Fredericksburg, did not allow his convention to endorse the Force bill, as he is opposed to the measure, and would not vote for it when it passed the house, though he did not vote against it. He simply dodged. There has been much comment here that a few ignorant negroes got together after the convention was over and lowered the election law. It would seem that only negroes are really rampant for the law in the South.

Middleborough's Highwayman.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Ky., Sept. 3.—Deputy Sheriff Lehlbach captured a highway robber, a member of the notorious gang which is hiding in the mountain fastness near the head of Bennett's Fork of the Yellow creek. The robber, who is named Jones, was captured from what can be learned he held up a young man by the name of Turner, and with a pistol pointed at the latter's head made him give up everything he had in his possession. Jones is now in the city jail, and will be taken to Pineville to-day.

A Hung Jury.

The trial of Max Robbins for the murder of the negro Mose Wade, took place at Wise court-house last week and resulted in a hung jury.

INDUSTRIAL MISCELLANY.

News About All Our Enterprises and How They are Progressing.

The Situation Brightening Every Day and Substantial Progress Made.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Every day's developments become more and more encouraging to those interested in the growth of Big Stone Gap. Mr. Taggart, the manager of the Virginia Coal & Iron Company, drew last week his first charge of coke from the oven that had recently been finished, and he is delighted with its quality. It has a steel-like look and a metallic ring, is firm and possesses superior cellular properties. The S. A. & O. switch will soon reach the company's openings and the work of constructing ovens will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Mr. Taggart chafes under the delays which are enforced by a lack of transportation, and seems eager to commence operations on a large scale. His company have invested very heavily, and to realize a fair interest on the amount, they must carry on very extensive operations. "The cost of production," says Mr. Taggart, "diminishes in proportion to the extension of the works, and the greater the product the greater the profit."

THE TIMBER.

A representative of the Post met Capt. J. J. Wolfe, of Clay & Wolfe, lumber dealers, who own an immense body of timber throughout this section. Captain Wolfe has had long experience in the business and is thoroughly familiar with its details.

When asked what he thought of the estimate made by the Post last week; that the removal of the timber from the Virginia Coal & Iron Company's lands alone would put in circulation \$15,000,000 in ten years, or \$1,500,000 per annum, he said at first blank, but thought the estimate excessive; but as the company propose to dispose of all the timber that can be utilized, including second grade lumber as well as the first grade, the calculation was a fair one. "All grades of timber are advancing in the market," he said, "and especially poplar, and the company have an immense quantity of first-class poplar. That on the northern slopes of the mountains," he added, "is particularly fine."

THE PLANNING MILL.

When asked about his planning mill plant, he said nearly all the machinery had been received and put up, and operations would commence in a few days. "We already have a number of orders," he added, "and the parties are waiting on us."

THE BRICK PLANT.

Mr. Parsons arrived from Louisville Wednesday, and has been hard at work with Mr. Gephart, getting the brick plant in order. Extensive sheds are being built to protect the brick from bad weather. Operations will commence Monday, and the plant will be worked to its utmost capacity. The clay is of superior quality; and as the parties have had long experience in the business, the brick will be first-class.

THE FURNACE.

Machinery for the furnace has been coming in. The switch to the furnace grounds is completed. Three large boilers, sixty-two feet in length and forty-four inches in diameter, arrived one day this week. It was feared the two cars on which they were placed, could not be brought around the curves of the road, but they arrived without accident. The boilers were the most difficult part of the plant to be transported.

THE TUNNEL.

Captain Gordon, chief engineer of the tunnel survey, has made a careful examination of Black Mountain, going with Captain Walker on foot, with considerable difficulty, over the route and perspiring freely. He says the tunnel can be cut much easier than he thought it would be, and that the one through Black Mountain will be just twenty feet more than a mile. He estimates that the cost will not reach anything like the amount supposed, and the grade will be only sixty-six feet to the mile. The tunnel through Pine mountain will be even shorter, and consequently cheaper, though he has not yet made a thorough examination of that part of the route.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT

has been in operation for some days, and gives entire satisfaction. The lights have even exceeded expectation, and are being generally introduced in private houses as well as the hotels and stores.

THE DUMPTY LINE

is being pushed, the truck having been laid to the corner, near Duff's hotel. As soon as it is completed to the Intermont, a grand excursion will be made up the Gap.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS

are projected. Negotiations are pending for the construction of a \$25,000 union depot. Mr. H. F. Smith and a party of investors will be here next week, and arrangements will doubtless be completed for the construction of the building at once.

The immediate construction of sidewalks has been decided on by the council, and as soon as the contracts are let, that work will begin, so before the winter months we shall have a general system of sidewalks completed, and a dummy line extending through the city, which will deliver both passengers and freight along the entire route.

A SUGGESTION.

What Big Stone Gap needs is money. To get this some one should be kept in the East, where the money center is—some one who can approach and get the ear of capitalists. Every town in the South is advertising, each claiming the earth, or at least superior advantages over every other town. It is impossible for capitalists to discriminate between the merits of different localities by reading their prospectuses. They must be personally approached, and if Mr. James W. Fox, who has many friends in the East, and who can secure an acquaintance with any one he may wish to approach under the most favorable auspices, will consent to spend several months there, those interested in Big Stone Gap should certainly be willing to pay his expenses. The amount thus appropriated could not possibly be used to better advantage.

THE BOND EXCHANGE.

So far as heard from, the bondholders are agreeing to the exchange of their bonds for stock, so as to enable the Big Stone Gap Improvement Company to carry on its negotiations with the English. Two parties from the East, with seventy-five or one hundred bonds apiece, a corporation the second largest holder of these securities, another party, the largest individual holder, all assent, and the matter seems to be a go. If so, the \$1,000,000 of English money should soon be here ready to aid us.

BOOM IN NORFOLK.

Large Transactions in Real Estate, Involving Millions of Dollars.

(Norfolk Special.)

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 4.—Since the first of the year recorded sales of real estate in Norfolk and vicinity have aggregated over \$4,000,000, and unrecorded probably \$2,000,000 more, and along with this activity in real estate is the permanent and substantial development going on around this port, and which will one day create a wonderful prosperity in this section of Tidewater Virginia. The five railroads having their termini here have brought about this progressive condition of things by bringing capitalists here and getting them interested in the country. The present year will witness the completion of a number of new industries, and it is estimated that there will be at least 1,000 dwellings and stores erected in this vicinity this year, together with costly improvements of companies and corporations.

Nearly 1,500 bales of new cotton have been received at this port so far, against one or two bales at a time compared with last year. The season is opening two weeks earlier than usual, and the staple will be rushing to market next week.

The flag ship Richmond will be placed in the dry dock at the Navy Yard tomorrow, and a board of survey, consisting of one line officer and the master workmen of the yard, will go over her and estimate the cost of repairs necessary for her next cruise. The Richmond was repaired at this yard a little over two years ago.

Norfolk's net receipts of cotton for the season of 1889-90, which ended to-day, was 404,656 bales, the reduced receipts being on account of the crop failure in North Carolina last year. Norfolk is expected to handle from 600,000 to 700,000 bales the coming season.

A Preference for Black.

NORFOLK, Sept. 3.—In noticeable contrast with the democratic administration is the crowding of the navy-yard with the negroes to the exclusion of white men, even of many white Republicans, who apply in vain "for leave to toil" but are shied aside for influential blacks, the colored brothers who have "a pull" in the church or among the societies, and are considered competent to help Mr. Bowden in regaining his seat in congress. Later on it is thought they will be so thick as not to be able to keep out of each other's way. Nearly all the accidents that happen now are among the colored laborers. When the Democrats had charge the only negroes in the yard were the messengers and servants of the officers, and white Republicans were always called in preference to the colored Republicans, for hereabouts the Democrats believe that this government is a "white man's government." The "force" at the yard is being gradually increased, and a large number of mechanics and laborers went in this morning. Of course these men are employed mainly on the new ships. Quite a thousand men in the different departments are now on the rolls of the yard.

SETTLED AT LAST.

The Mississippi Constitutional Convention Settles the Suffrage Question.

(Jackson Special.)

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 3.—The committee on the elective franchise practically completed its labors to-day. The plan of the suffrage agreed upon embraces the modification of the Australian-ballot system known as the Dorch law, a residence of two years in the state, of one in the case of the president, and a poll-tax of \$2, and qualified woman suffrage based upon the possession by her, or husband if married, of real property to the value of \$200.

The property qualification has been abandoned, and an educational qualification is provided for limited to the ability of the voter to understand the constitution when read to him.

The convention met at 3:30 p. m., and under the call of the committee a number of resolutions were read and referred to the committee. The campaign lasted eight weeks and was one of the most heated and bitter ever held in South Carolina. When the convention met on the 18th instant it was found that Tillman had carried thirty out of thirty-five counties in the state, and that the vote in the convention stood 261 for Tillman and 59 anti-Tillman, showing a majority of 202 for Tillman. The sessions of the convention were stormy and the delegates held heads greivented bloodshed. The anti-Tillmanites left the convention and set up independently. The convention adjourned to meet on the 10th of September, and it is a foregone conclusion that Captain Tillman will be nominated for governor. It remains to be seen what action his opponents will take. Senator Butler has been called in as peacemaker. He is experienced in politics and diplomacy, but his task is difficult one.

It is well known that throughout Europe the anti-Tillmanites are making a desperate struggle to realize the necessity for united action. The Tillmanites deny the charge that they are not true democrats, and express their belief in their ability to elect their candidate. Meantime they are waiting and watching. They may take advantage of any breach, and counsel and aid from republicans at the North will not be wanting. The legislature to be elected in November will elect a successor to Senator Hampton. Captain Tillman has expressed admiration for him, but fears that he may be sacrificed and entertained. His high character and the great value of his services to South Carolina are universally recognized, but ambitious politicians may seek to displace him. A Tillman delegate offered in the recent convention a resolution denying the truth of reports of contemplated repudiation of the State debt, and declaring that it was "a subject of primary importance," but other business was uppermost in the minds of the delegates and the resolution was not referred.

A new generation of political leaders is coming forward in the state, and Captain Tillman is now foremost among them. He is a successful farmer and is about 42 years of age. His education was limited, but he has been a diligent reader and is spoken of as being well informed. He is regarded as one of the most effective stump speakers in this state. He is now a prominent figure, and his future will be watched with interest. The governor of South Carolina is elected biennially. A brother of Captain Tillman is now in congress, but has never held office.

No Compromise.

(Washington Special.)

Senator Wade Hampton is not disposed to accept the decree of the recent democratic conference held in Columbia as a final solution of the political problem in South Carolina. Before the subject yesterday he said the reports of the recent conference were misleading, and no compromise had been reached. On the contrary, hostilities between the Tillman and anti-Tillman factions are going on with the same vigor as heretofore. The real fight, says Senator Hampton, will take place at the nominating convention, September 10. The chairman of the regular democratic state committee and the opposing chairman, selected by the Tillman faction, will each claim the right to call the convention to order, and a con-

The Kentucky Union Deal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4.—For some time past there has been a generally accepted report that the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company was after the Kentucky Union railroad, and it is now stated that the deal has been consummated, and that it will be announced in a few days. President F. D. Carley, who practically owns the Kentucky Union, is in New York, and nothing definite can be learned of the report here.

Mr. Leon T. Rescogarten, secretary of the road, stated yesterday that if any such transfer had been made he was in ignorance of it. It would be effected, he said, in New York. He did not know anything of offers made for the new property, but said that the work was being pushed ahead all along the road, improving it in every possible way.

Southwestern Virginia Fair.

The executive committee of the Southwest Virginia Fair Association has decided upon October 1st, 2d and 3d for holding the fair at Wytheville. The premium lists are now in the hands of the printer and will soon be distributed. The programme promises to be an especially attractive one.

CAROLINA TORN UP.

Political Factions to Fight to the Death, all of which Treatens the Supremacy of the Democratic Party.

WHAT HAMPTON SAYS.

(Columbia Special.)

COLUMBIA, Sept. 3.—The political situation to-day in South Carolina is not without danger to the continuance of democratic supremacy. Two factions divide at present the regular democracy, and with an overwhelming black vote constantly menacing the control of the whites, division means defeat and retrogression. The movement led by Capt. B. R. Tillman, of Edgefield county, has grown to such proportions that it now virtually controls the machinery of the party, and it apparently has the majority of the white voters. Both parties claim to be the only true democracy, but in political parlance they are known as Tillmanites and "straight-tongued" democrats. The difference between them is serious and seems irreconcilable. Personalities more or less offensive have been indulged in freely by speakers and the press, and undoubtedly there is much soreness and resentment. Senator Wade Hampton did not pour oil on the troubled waters during his visit in July, but widened the breach. The adherents of Tillman indignantly resent his description of their leader as the "Mahomet" of South Carolina.

The Tillman movement is not of yesterday. It originated in the summer of 1885. It was then called "the farmers movement." Capt. Tillman introduced at a meeting of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society held in 1885 a resolution which declared that the farming class should have a larger representation on the state board of agriculture. He supported it with "sugaring" but two candidates. In the legislature of 1886 he was represented in the legislature of 1886 by a fair proportion of members. Several measures advocated by Tillman were introduced, but all failed. The fight was, however, continued, and Tillman gained steadily. In the legislature of 1888-'89 the Tillmanites secured the establishment of a college for the education of farmers' sons. The state board of agriculture and the Tillman movement, and it was evident that a new and strong element had entered actively into state politics. Nothing further of moment occurred until the executive committee of the farmers' movement in February last called a convention to meet here the following month for the purpose of "suggesting a state ticket." All but one or two counties were represented in the convention, and it concluded itself with "sugaring" but two candidates. It named Captain Tillman for the governorship and also "suggested" a candidate for the lieutenant-governorship. It was declared that the action of the convention was subject to ratification by the regular nominating convention of the democratic party. Subsequently the executive committee of the regular democracy arranged a preliminary canvass for the nomination for governor, and Gen. John Bratton, of Fairfield county, and Col. Joseph H. Earle, of Chester county, entered the contest. It became thus a triangular contest. The campaign lasted eight weeks and was one of the most heated and bitter ever held in South Carolina. When the convention met on the 18th instant it was found that Tillman had carried thirty out of thirty-five counties in the state, and that the vote in the convention stood 261 for Tillman and 59 anti-Tillman, showing a majority of 202 for Tillman. The sessions of the convention were stormy and the delegates held heads greivented bloodshed. The anti-Tillmanites left the convention and set up independently. The convention adjourned to meet on the 10th of September, and it is a foregone conclusion that Captain Tillman will be nominated for governor. It remains to be seen what action his opponents will take. Senator Butler has been called in as peacemaker. He is experienced in politics and diplomacy, but his task is difficult one.

Singular Complications in the Imperial City—A Crisis and a Scandal.

[New York Sun's Rome Letter.]

The financial situation in Rome is growing daily more serious and sensational. The development that is predicted is the collapse of the fortune of Prince Schirra, the great Roman noble. Schirra, during the building movement in Rome, mortgaged his estate, which is valued at 20,000,000 francs, for 5,000,000 francs, and since the financial crisis finds it impossible to redeem his mortgage. The bankers who hold the mortgages at seven per cent are pressing him for payment; so that, unless he obtains assistance soon, a crash of one of the oldest Roman families must ensue. This catastrophe will be of more than local interest, since it will probably involve the breaking up of the well-known Schirra gallery of paintings, which contains the famous "Violin Maker" of Raphael.

An incident of this possible calamity is the difficulty that has arisen between Premier Crispi and the leading Italian Journal, the Tribuna, in which Schirra is a large owner. It is alleged in Minister Crispi's circles that Crispi has a letter from the Duke of the Tribuna making a proposal for an alliance which the Premier declined. Crispi has threatened the Tribuna with the publication of this letter, and that journal, as a matter of retaliation, sent agents to Palermo, where the present Mmc. Crispi formerly resided, to look up her antecedents. These agents profess to have discovered that the lady, who was a widow when she married Crispi, had lived with him before the death of her husband, and the Tribuna promises to make things unpleasant for the Premier and his wife unless the compromising letter of its editor is returned. The present Mmc. Crispi is the third wife of that gentleman, and he was obliged to make threats to enforce her reputation at court, particularly as Roman society is not positive that death or law has divorced him from the other two.

Approximately of this circumstance, it is related that when Crispi called the recent travels of the Prince of Naples to Rome in search of a wife, the Queen plainly remarked that "the Prince, at least, was not searching for three." Crispi, in consequence, is not in favor with the Queen; and the Roman people are indignant because he has appointed a royal commissioner to conduct their municipal affairs, and dismissed the town council of Rome by reason of a pitched battle in that body, brought about and largely participated in by the Duke of Sermoneta, one of the richest and possibly, ablest noblemen in Italy, who is well known throughout Europe as the former president of the Italian Geographical Society.

The present conditions in Rome have been brought about by the extravagance of the administration of the vast public works, that have brought so many thousands of laborers to the city. The government at present has not money enough to continue these works; and, unless some plan is devised to meet the situation, a great financial crash must soon result.

Our Big Cities.

The population of the ten principal cities of the United States is returned as follows:

New York	1,629,227
Chicago	1,088,000
Philadelphia	1,040,499
Brooklyn	816,000
Baltimore	816,000
St. Louis	435,000
Boston	417,000
Cincinnati	315,000
San Francisco	250,000
Pittsburgh	250,000

Had to Resign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—The Bureau investigation yesterday developed some interesting points. A member of the investigating committee was compelled to resign, his ownership of stock in the famous Waterbury Building having been discovered. Turner, an employee of the pension office, testified that he had been conducting the company's business in the Waterbury Building, and that the company was designed simply to serve as a profitable channel for disposing of the commissioner's influence in settling pension cases was not elucidated.

Nashville's Defaulting Teller.

(Special to Knoxville Journal.)

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 3.—Frank M. Allen, the defaulting teller of the Capital City Bank, to-day filed a bill against H. W. Dunham & Co. and the members of the firm for recovery of \$6,000 due him for a loan during the past few months. In his bill Allen charges that while Dunham & Co. claim to do a strictly safe brokerage business, the deals are exactly the same as in bucket shops.

Entertainment at Middleborough.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Ky., Sept. 1.—A desperate duel between Marshall Turner and Steve Ralick, Wednesday night, resulted in the death of Ralick and the fatal wounding of Turner. The two men fought like demons for fifteen minutes, Turner using a revolver and Ralick a bowie knife. Ralick was killed. Turner escaped the battle, but was powerless to interfere.

MAINE TRUCKER DEAD.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Ky., Sept. 3.—Marshall Turner died early this morning from the effects of the terrible wounds received last Wednesday night from the murderous knife of Steve Ralick.

Mail Route to Whitesburg.

(Whitesburg Mountaineer.)

fact of authority will probably ensue. Under the circumstances Senator Hampton fears there will be considerable trouble in the old Palmetto state before Tillman is formally declared the democratic candidate for governor. The veteran warrior and statesman realizes that the Tillmanites are after his senatorial toga, and he is loth to give it up without resistance.

FINANCIAL.

New York, Sept. 3.—Now that the labor troubles are out of the way and the money market again brought to a condition of positive ease, there is a growing disposition in Wall street to look upon the hopeful side